GUIDE TO THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

IN THE

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY MADRAS

BY

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SCHEME OF CATALOGUES.

The Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in this Library has been issued in twenty-seven volumes and is still in progress. This series has been issued by subjects in Volumes I to XXIV; and Volumes XXV, XXVI and XXVII are supplemental Volumes for which a separate Subject Index is added in Volume XXVII. The Descriptive Catalogue deals with manuscripts that had been acquired for the Library till the end of 1910. The reference to the Descriptive Catalogue is by "D. No., etc., etc."

The manuscripts that have been acquired since 1911 for the Library are being described in a new series called "The Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts—Sanskrit", each volume containing the description of the collections made during a triennium. Each Triennial Catalogue contains separately an Author Index, a Subject Index and a General Index. Triennial Catalogues ending with 1931 have already been issued and the rest are in progress. The reference to the Triennial Catalogue is by "R. No., etc., etc."

The other references in this Index Volume are by shelves as "M-3-4" and "15-4-3" and relate to manuscripts that have not yet been described in either of the above series. This Alphabetical Index Volume is brought up to 31st March 1931.

The star mark from page No. 425 onwards indicates that the work is generally available in print.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras,
Dated 1st *February* 1938.

P. P. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI,
Curator.

II

INTRODUCTION.

From 1800 to 1850 A.D. several manuscript collections like the Mackenzie, East India House, Brown, etc., were paid for by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London, and transferred to their Madras Agent for preservation.

Mackenzie Collection.

Colonel Colin Mackenzie came to India in 1782 as a cadet of Engineers on the Madras Establishment of the East India Company, desirous of prosecuting in India his oriental researches which had already become his hobby when entrusted with the searching for and gathering together of all available information respecting the knowledge possessed by the Hindus of Mathematics in general, and of the nature and use of Logarithms in particular, by the 5th Lord of Morchistoun, who was eager to write a life of his ancestor, John Napier, the inventor of English Logarithms.

From 1782 to 1818 the Colonel collected various collections of manuscripts, coins, inscriptions, maps and plans bearing on the literature, religion, history and manners and customs of the people in South India in as many of the alphabets as were current in the south, besides numerous additions from Ceylon and Java.

In 1818, before proceeding to Calcutta to take up his new duties as Surveyor-General of India, he appears to have sent home to England presumably to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, seven folio volumes of materials relating to the geography and history of the country with general and provincial maps. Colonel Mackenzie took his collections to Calcutta and added to them and worked at them till his death in 1821. With the sanction of the Court of Directors, the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, purchased the collection on behalf of the East India Company from the widow of the deceased for £ 10,000. The collection which was in no fewer than fourteen languages and sixteen different characters was catalogued by Wilson when at Calcutta. A portion of this collection as well as several volumes of manuscript translations were sent to England in three batches in 1823, 1825 and on a subsequent date. The whole of the books and tracts in the languages of southern India and the inscriptions were lodged in the Madras College Library in 1828. From 1830, the collection was in the hands of the Madras Literary Society. In 1847 it was retransferred to the "College Library." About 1838, the Rev. William Taylor prepared, under the orders of the Government of Madras and with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a catalogue of the Mackenzie collection which formed the third volume of "A Catalogue Raisonnee of oriental manuscripts in the Library of the College, Fort St. George, in charge of the Board of Examiners."

The Mackenzie collection is now in three different places, one at Madras and the other two at Calcutta and the Library attached to the India Office.

The East India House Collection.

About 1837, Mr. C. P. Brown of the Madras Civil Service found in the India House Library a collection of manuscripts in Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese characters belonging to Dr. Leyden who was in India from 1803 to 1811. Dr. Leyden was a great traveller and linguist. His collection was bought at his death by the Company and lodged at the India House. The collection was transferred to the Madras Literary Society in 1844 and Mr. Brown's lists of the collection appeared in No. 33 of the Journal of the Literary Society for 1847. In 1847 it was retransferred to its permanent home, the College Library at Madras.

Brown's Collection.

On completing the cataloguing of the East India House collection, Mr. Brown donated to the company his own valuable collection of manuscripts which is almost entirely in Telugu character, one half of the collection being in Sanskrit and the other half in Telugu. To this collection, Mr. Brown was continually making additions up to the date of his departure to England in 1855.

With the consent of the Honourable Court of the East India Company, the Government appointed Mr. W. Taylor, a distinguished orientalist in 1853 to publish a Catalogue Raisonnee of the contents of the East India House and Brown's collections similar in character to Professor Wilson's catalogue of the Mackenzie manuscripts. Between 1857 and 1860, Taylor published his "Catalogue Raisonnee" in three volumes, noticing all the manuscripts, which were then lodged in the Board's Library.

The manuscripts belonging to the three collections were transferred in 1869 to the charge of Mr. Pickford, then Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, who was directed to look after the manuscripts, and to prepare a catalogue of them, to facilitate their identification and their accessibility to the public. The Professor of Sanskrit thus became the Librarian of this institution. In 1875 he became the Curator of this Library. He was then called upon to prepare, for publication, important literary and historical manuscripts: and in 1876 in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, he was required to discover new manuscripts in the Presidency, and to purchase them or acquire them by transcription. In pursuance of these orders many manuscripts have been acquired from time to time, and added to the individual collections of manuscripts already in the Library.

From such small beginnings, the Library has now grown to its present dimensions. The Library now possesses manuscripts and printed books in the several languages of South India as detailed below :—

	Manuscripts.	Printed books.
English	..	2,700
Sanskrit	34,044	3,067
Tamil	5,790	1,379
Telugu	4,683	788
Kanarese	2,053	333
Malayalam	324	102
Islamic languages	835	60
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000

The description of these manuscripts in detail has been the chief work of the Curator and his staff. A list of the catalogues so far issued is given in pages 5 to 7.

An Alphabetical title index of works in respect of the Sanskrit manuscripts has been a long-felt want, as these have to be searched for in the forty and odd volumes already printed.

An Alphabetical title index of Sanskrit manuscripts has now been compiled in two volumes. Volume I, consisting of titles from अ to प, is now issued. Volume II, completing the titles from प to ह, and containing an alphabetical index of authors of Sanskrit manuscripts, will be issued shortly.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS,
Dated 1st February 1938.

P. P. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI,
Curator.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS.

I. Catalogues of Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam Manuscripts.

Language and class.	Catalogue Volume number.	Subject.	Numbers.	Year of publication.
Tamil Descriptive.	I	Alphabet, Primer, Lexicography, Grammar and Literature.	1 to 511 ..	1912
Do.	II	Itihāsa, Purāṇa, Religion and Philosophy (Vaiṣṇavism).	512 to 1122 ..	1916
Do.	III	Religion and Philosophy (Śaivism).	1123 to 1620 ..	1927
Do.	IV	Do.	1621 to 1867 ..	1937
Tamil Triennial.	I	Miscellaneous	1 to 114 ..	1913
Do.	II	Do.	115 to 310 ..	1917
Do.	III	Do.	311 to 409 ..	1923
Do.	IV	Do.	410 to 535 ..	1930
Do.	V	Do.	536 to 859 ..	1936
Do.	VI	Do.	860 to 952 ..	1937
Telugu Descriptive.	I	Itihāsa, Purāṇa and Māhātmya.	1 to 369 ..	1915
Do.	II (1)	Śṛṅgāra Prabandhas ..	370 to 616 ..	1921
Do.	II (2)	Do. ..	617 to 806 ..	1927
Do.	III	Do. ..	807 to 941 ..	1934
Do.	IV	Prabandhas—Dvipadakāvyas.	942 to 1221 ..	1936
Do.	V	Grammar, Prosody and Lexicography.	1222 to 1395 ..	1935
Do.	VI	Vacanakāvyas.. ..	1396 to 1466 ..	1937
Telugu Triennial.	I	Miscellaneous	1 to 137 ..	1913
Do.	II	Do.	138 to 292 ..	1917
Do.	III	Do.	293 to 559 ..	1925
Do.	IV	Do.	560 to 715 ..	1934
Kanarese Descriptive.	I	Grammar, Lexicography, Prosody, Itihāsa and Purāṇa.	1 to 138 ..	1934
Do.	II	Itihāsa and Purāṇa ..	139 to 317 ..	1937
Malayalam Descriptive Catalogue.	I	In the Press	1 to 324	

There are no Triennial Catalogues for Malayalam and Kanarese manuscripts.

II (a) Catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.

Descriptive Catalogue number.	Subject.	Numbers.	Year of publication.
Vol. I, Part I	Vedic Literature	1 to 46	1901
Vol. I, Part II	Do.	47 to 245	1904
Vol. I, Part III	Do.	246 to 852	1905
Vol. II	Do.	853 to 1245	1905
Vol. III	Grammar, Lexicography and Prosody.	1246 to 1805	1906
Vol. IV, Part I	Itihāsa and Purāṇa	1806 to 2337	1907
Vol. IV, Part II	Upapurāṇas and Sthalamāhātmyas.	2338 to 2610	1908
Vol. V	Dharmaśāstra	2611 to 3045	1909
Vol. VI	Do.	3046 to 3427	1909
Vol. VII	Do.	3428 to 3872	1909
Vol. VIII	Arthaśāstra, Kāmaśāstra and Systems of Indian Philosophy—Nyāya.	3873 to 4334	1910
Vol. IX	Systems of Indian Philosophy—Vaiśeṣika, Yoga, Mīmāṁsā and Vedānta, Advaita-Philosophy.	4335 to 4780	1910
Vol. X	Systems of Indian Philosophy—Dvaita, Viśiṣṭādvaita and Śaiva Vedāntas.	4781 to 5122	1911
Vol. XI	Systems of Indian Philosophy	5123 to 5558	1911
Vol. XII	Religion	5559 to 6266	1912
Vol. XIII	Do.	6267 to 7006	1912
Vol. XIV	Do.	7007 to 7729	1912
Vol. XV	Do.	7730 to 8165	1913
Vol. XVI	Religion, Vrata and Pūjā	8166 to 8780	1913
Vol. XVII	Stotras	8781 to 9357	1914
Vol. XVIII	Stotras—2 Praśaṁsa stotras	9358 to 10540	1915
Vol. XIX	Do.	10541 to 11450	1915
Vol. XX	Kāvyas	11451 to 12143	1918
Vol. XXI	Do.	12144 to 12783	1918
Vol. XXII	Rhetoric and Poetics, Music and Dancing and Śilpa Śāstra.	12784 to 13068	1918
Vol. XXIII	Medicine	13069 to 13381	1918
Vol. XXIV	Jyotiṣa	13382 to 14076	1918
Vol. XXV	Supplemental	14077 to 14560	1924
Vol. XXVI	Do.	14561 to 15000	1927
Vol. XXVII	Do.	15001 to 15692	1937
Vol. XXVIII	Do.	15693 to 16200	1937
Vols. XXIX et seq.	Do.	16201 to 18914	In the Press.

II (b) Catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

TRIENNIAL CATALOGUES OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.

Triennial Catalogue number.	R. Numbers.	Year of publication.
Vol. I, A (1911–13)	1 to 342	1913
Do. B do.	343 to 573	1913
Do. C do.	574 to 801	1913
Vol. II, A (1914–16)	802 to 1329	1917
Do. B do.	1330 to 1456	1917
Do. C do.	1457 to 1942	1917
Vol. III, A (1917–19)	1943 to 2348	1922
Do. B do.	2349 to 2679	1922
Do. C do.	2680 to 2894	1922
Vol. IV, A (1920–22)	2895 to 3203	1928
Do. B do.	3204 to 3634	1928
Do. C do.	3635 to 4155	1928
Vol. V, A (1923–25)	4156 to 4300	1932
Do. B do.	4301 to 4415	1932
Do. C do.	4416 to 5041	1932
Vol. VI, Part I (1926–28)	5042 to 5380	1935
Vol. VII, Part I (1929–31)	5381 to 5532	1937
Vol. VIII, Part I (1931–37)	5533 to 6042	In the Press.

II (c) Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Series.

	Price. RS. A. P.
1. Sarvasiddhāntasaṅgraha of Śrī Śaṅkarācārya. Edited with an English translation by Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya, M.A., 1909	0 12 0
2. Gaṇitasārasaṅgraha of Mahāvīrācārya. Edited with English translation and notes by Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya, M.A., 1912	2 4 0
3. Padyacūḍāmaṇi of Buddhaghōṣa. Edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya, M.A., and S. Kuppuswami Sastri, M.A., with a commentary written by Pandits K. Venkateswara Sastri and D. S. Satakopacharya, 1921	2 8 0
4. Brahmasiddhi of Maṇḍanamiśra and a Commentary thereon by Śaṅkhapāṇi. Edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati S. Kuppuswami Sastri, M.A., with a foreword by Vidyasagara Vidyavacaspati P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras), 1937.	7 12 0
5. Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali with Kaiyaṭa's Pradīpa, Annambhaṭṭa's Uddyotana and Nīlakaṇṭhadīkṣita's Prakāśa with English translation, etc. Edited by Vidyasagara Vidyavacaspati P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras) (in the Press)	...
6. Nītimālā by Nārāyaṇārya. Edited with introduction, English translation and Notes by Vidyasagara Vidyavacaspati P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras) (in the Press)	...
7. Rāmānujacampu by Rāmānuja. Edited with introduction, English translation and Notes by Vidyasagara Vidyavacaspati P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras) (in the Press) ..	...
8. Ḍamarukam by Ghanaśyāma; Edited with introduction, English translation and Notes by Vidyasagara Vidyavacaspati P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras) (in the Press)	...

INTERESTING SPECIMENS OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC IMPORTANCE.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is unique in point of variety and vastness of collections covering a very wide field of Indian Literature in Sanskrit and South Indian languages. Although the collections were made from about 1800 A.D. onwards the actual dates of several of the manuscripts go back to many hundreds of years. From an academic point of view, these collections contain some very interesting specimens of literary and artistic importance. They may be roughly classified as—

I. Objects of interest.

II. Manuscripts of literary importance.

III. Oldest manuscripts.

IV. Historical Records.

Short notes under each of the above items are appended herewith.

I.—OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

1. Paper manuscripts made up in the shape of palm-leaf manuscript:—

Tattvacintāmaṇivyākhyā—Sanskrit—D. No. 4023, 16½ × 3½. Bengali script. A commentary on the "Tattvacintāmaṇi" of Gaṅgēśa by Mathurānātha.

Draupadīsvayamvara—Kannaḍa—No. 19-6-10, 12″ × 2″. By Kumāravyāsa.

2. The smallest manuscript preserved in the Library—

Karināḷviḷakkam—Tamil—Palm-leaf—No. 16-1-4, contains 16 pages, 3″ × 3¾″, 2 to 4 lines per page. Deals with auspicious and inauspicious days for journey, etc., number of granthas 4.

3. Tiruvāymoḻivyākhyānam—R. No. 403, 20¼″ × 2½″, contains 36,000 granthas. A commentary on Nammāḻvār's Tiruvāymoḻi. This is an interesting palm-leaf Tamil manuscript written in Telugu script and a marvel of scriptory art with 20 to 29 lines per page, each line containing more than four granthas or 128 syllables.

4. Diagrams of sacrificial altars—Prepared by a Pandit, who had performed several sacrificial rites himself.

5. English-Tamil Vocabulary. Palm-leaf—Tamil. D. No. 6. Gives the Tamil equivalents for English expressions. This is written on palm-leaf and is at least 200 years old. The English script is very beautiful.

6. A Burmese manuscript—Written on barks of Bhūrja tree—Gold and silver illuminated—Fine artistic designs are painted on the outer planks. This is a scriptural work in Burmese used for initiating priests.

7. Copper-plate grant—made by Yuvaraja Rajendra Varma, son of Atti Varma belonging to the Kalinga Ganga Dynasty.

8. *Kaḍidam.*—A longcloth coated with black and written with soap-stone. Many Telugu and Kannaḍa manuscripts are written on this.

9. *Barks of Bhūrja tree.*—Bhāgavatavyākhyā, 10th Skandha, in Bengali script. Many Burmese manuscripts are written on these.

10. Thin long leather.—Old Testament in Hebrew—rolled over an ornamental wooden rod.

11. *Rhotography.*—Mahābhāṣyavyākhyā of Bhartṛhari. R. No. 798. A commentary on Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. This is a rhotograph copy of the manuscript in a German Library. Rhotograph copies of Nāṭakcandrikā from Paris and Tāpasavatsarāja from Berlin deserve notice.

II.—MANUSCRIPTS OF LITERARY IMPORTANCE.

(a) *Sanskrit.*

1. The Library contains several rare and important collections of manuscripts presented by many Indian and European scholars. About 1824 C. W. Whish, who was at Calicut, collected several manuscripts and gave them to the Library. Most of them are Vedic manuscripts and contain some explanatory notes written in his own writing. Of these the palm-leaf manuscript of the Ṛgvēdapadapāṭha, D. No. 9, is written in an excellent Malayāḷam hand and is noteworthy for its substance, condition and method of accenting. The manuscript was noticed by C. W. Whish in 1825—112 years ago and yet

it appears to be as new as if it were copied very recently. The method of accenting differs from the existing one and follows the method, which was in practice five or six hundred years ago.

2. *Aitarēyabrāhmaṇavṛtti* by Ṣadguruśiṣya.—Paper manuscript. R. No. 4341. This is a commentary on the Vēdic work Aitareyabrāhmaṇa. The commentator lived in the 12th century A.D. He refers by name to Gōvindasvāmin and Vātsyāyana. This is a hitherto unpublished work, not easily available elsewhere.

3. *Aitarēyabrāhmaṇabhāṣya* by Gōvindasvāmin.—Paper manuscript. R. No. 3806. The author lived in the 10th century A.D. This is equally important, as other copies are not available.

4. *Sānkhyasaptatiṭīkā*.—A commentary on Īśvarakṛṣṇa's Sānkhyasaptati. This commentary is believed to be a work of Śrī Śaṅkarācārya (8th century A.D.).

5. *Yōgasūtrabhāṣyaṭīkā*.—A commentary on Vyāsabhāṣya on the Yōgasūtras. This commentary is attributed to the famous Śrī Śaṅkarācārya (8th century A.D.).

6. *Nyāyapariśiṣṭa* of Udayanācārya.—Paper manuscript. R. No. 3377 (*a*). A supplement to the Nyāyasūtras of Gautama. Hall says "It is a work of extreme rarity."

7. *Saṅkarṣakāṇḍavyākhyā* by Dēvasvāmin.—Saṅkarṣakāṇḍa is the name of the four chapters written by the sage Jaimini dealing with the deities worshipped in several sacrifices. The text was lost before 7th century A.D. A commentary alone on the work is now available. It is very rare and valuable.

8. *Prapañcadarpaṇa* by Veṅkaṭakavi.—Palm-leaf manuscript. R. No. 2838. It is an encyclopædia dealing with miscellaneous topics on various branches of Sanskritic learning. This is a rare manuscript.

9. *Jānakīharaṇa* by Kumāradāsa.—Paper manuscript. R. No. 2935. The author is supposed to have lived before Kālidāsa, who is assigned to the 6th century A.D. This manuscript contains the original work itself, while the printed edition has it, as reconstructed from commentaries. It is a very rare and valuable manuscript.

10. *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa* by Bhōja.—Paper manuscript. R. No. 3252. This is an exhaustive and indispensable treatise on rhetoric written by King Bhōja (10th century A.D.). A complete set of this work is available here only.

11. *Aṁśumadbhēda* attributed to Kāśyapa.—Paper manuscript. D. No. 13032. An authoritative work on architecture hitherto unpublished.

(*b*) *Telugu.*

1. *Yathāvālmikirāmāyaṇa* by Ghanagiri Rāmakavi.—D. No. 303. It is a literal translation of the Rāmāyana by Vālmiki.

2. *Līlāvati* by Kōḍūri Vallabhācārya.—No. 13-11-25. It is a Telugu rendering of Bhāskara's Līlāvati, a work on mathematics. The Telugu poet flourished in the court of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya of Vijayanagar.

3. *Pāvalūrigaṇitamu* by Pāvalūri Mallana.—Nos. 14-12-5 and 13-4-27. It is a Telugu rendering of the Sanskrit work Gaṇitasārasaṅgraha of Mahāvīrācārya. The Telugu poet lived in 1100 A.D.

4. *Hayalakṣaṇavilāsa* by Manumañcabhaṭṭa.—No. R. 395. This work deals with the nature and characteristics of horses and the treatment of their diseases. The author belongs to an early period of Telugu literature.

5. *Dhanurvidyāvilāsamu* by Kṛṣṇamācārya.—No. 14-12-6. It is a good treatise on archery. The author lived in the time of Aurangazeb.

(*c*) *Kannada.*

1. *Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa* with *vṛtti* by Liṅgaṇārādhya.—Palm-leaf manuscript. D. No. 10. This is a standard work on Kannada grammar, not available elsewhere.

2. *Madanatilaka* by Candrarāja.—Sritala manuscript. D. No. 292. A "śṛṅgāra campu kāvya" of eighteen "adhikāras." This is a rare work of literary importance, hitherto unpublished.

III.—Oldest Manuscripts.

1. *Rāmanāthavilāsa* by Sadāśivayōgi. Kannaḍa. Palm-leaf manuscript. No. 18–7–17. Copied in Śaka 1477 corresponding to 1555 A.D., one year after the composition of the work. It deals with the life of Rāmanātha a Vīraśaiva teacher.

2. *Cōḷarājasāṅgatya* by Liṅga.—Kannaḍa. Palm-leaf manuscript. No. 18–1–5. Copied in Śaka 1527 corresponding to 1605 A.D. It deals with the life of a Cōḷa king, who was a great devotee of God Śiva.

3. *Jaiminibhāratamu* by Pillalamarri Pinavīrabhadrudu—Telugu. Palm-leaf manuscript. R. No. 12. The author lived in 1470 A.D., and the scribe was his fifth descendant. Allowing about 20 years for each generation, the date of the manuscript may be ascribed to about the last quarter of the 16th century A.D.

IV.—Historical Records.

1. The Local records collected by Colonel Colin Mackenzie, the famous Surveyor-General of India, are the best acquisition to the Library. The languages in which these records are written are Sanskrit, Marāthi, Hindustani, Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu, the last being the largest in number. They contain copies of several important and unpublished inscriptions, which are very valuable from historical, social and literary points of view. These manuscripts were written on rough country paper and they became old and injured through the lapse of time. Mr. C. P. Brown, the great Telugu Scholar, had most of them recopied in 62 volumes. Mr. Taylor had the Malayalam and Tamil manuscripts restored in five big volumes. These are now preserved in the library. The originals are also available in the Library in an injured condition. Part of this collection is still in the India Office Library.

2. *Kapphaṇābhyudaya* by Bhaṭṭa Śivasvāmin.—Paper manuscript. Sanskrit D. No. 11461. It is a historical work dealing with the life of king Kapphaṇa. The author lived in the court of King Jayapida (9th century A.D.). This work is available in this library only.

3. *Gaṅgavaṁśānucarita* by Vāsudevanātha.—Paper manuscript. Sanskrit. R. No. 3030. It is a poem giving the history of the Gaṅga princes, who ruled the Kalinga country (Cuttack). This has not yet been critically dealt with by students of Indian History.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras,
Dated 1st February 1938.

P. P. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI,
Curator.